

The Middletown Transcript

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TICKET DOWNTOWN
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ANOTHER TWO YEARS VACANCY.

The Delaware Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday at 3 o'clock. The one act of the greatest general interest to the public expected of its members they failed to perform—the election of a United States Senator. This is the second time that Delaware will have but one representative in the Senate for two years, the Legislature of 1895 having made a similar failure, and for the same reason—the efforts of a candidate to buy himself a seat in the highest legislative body in the world. To the Republican Party, or certain of its members, in both instances, lies the failure to elect, Republicans having a majority in both joint sessions of 1895 and 1899. This condition has reached that stage when every Delawarean should ask, what shall we do about it?

In 1895 the General Assembly of the State was working under the old constitution, calling for nine State Senators and twenty-one Representatives, a body of thirty with equal representation from each county. Of that body the Republicans had elected eleven members and the Democrats eleven, sixteen being a majority on a full ballot. Hon. Anthony Higgins had received the nomination in caucus for reelection, he having at first eleven of the nineteen Republicans and subsequently more. The legislative session was prolonged to May 9th when Mr. Higgins had withdrawn and fifteen of the Republican members were united upon Col. H. A. duPont. Mr. Addicks publicly proclaimed, however, that it must be "Addicks or nobody" and four members held out to the last voting for Addicks. They were:

ROBERT HANBY,
CHARLES L. MOORE,
NEWELL BALL,
JOHN M. ROBBINS.

The first named was a State Senator from Brandywine hundred and died before the session of 1897.

The Republicans lost the General Assembly of 1897 and the Democrats elected R. B. Kenney, of Dover, who is filling out the remaining four years of the term.

At the election last fall the first under the new constitution the Republicans elected thirty-one members and the Democrats elected eighteen with three holding over Senators giving them twenty-one. Two of the members elect, John Pilling of this county and James Conway of Sussex county, failed because of sickness to attend the sessions, Mr. Conway having died a few days since. Of the twenty-nine Republicans elected and voting fifteen were Union Republicans and fourteen were Regulars. Subsequently after various maneuvers three members elected as Regulars deserted and went to the Addicksites. They were:

WEBSTER BLAKELY,
FRANK EWING,
GEORGE FRIZZELL.

Thus the matter stood on Monday last, the last day of the session. There were twenty-one Democrats, eighteen Union Republicans, and twenty Regular Republicans, requiring eleven regulars to elect. There was great excitement and the largest attendance of politicians ever gathered at Dover. Ninety-nine ballots had been taken previously and twelve were taken on Monday from 12 o'clock noon to 3 o'clock, the hour for adjournment. On the first ballot on Monday two Democrats voted for Addicks and on the second ballot a third Democrat joined them. These traitors to their party are:

State Senator Elisha H. F. Farlow of Little Creek hundred, Sussex county.

Representative William F. King of Little Creek hundred, Sussex county.

Representative J. B. Clark of West Dover hundred, Kent county.

It is said as the balloting progressed Union Republicans were heard to say "the gods are not being delivered," showing an expectancy that other Democrats would vote for Mr. Addicks. There were unmistakable signs of such apathy and the Democrats led by Representative Rose indulged in filibustering to kill time. Addicks was not elected but his supporters announced that they begin at once the campaign for two years hence. The question presenting itself for consideration to every Delawarean who loves honesty and justice, who is a patriot, what shall be done about it? To be sure, quiet for months while the bootleggers are making deals, not with voters alone but with candidates and legislators is to yield the State government to them. Men who would enter the legislative halls to buy would sell the best interests of the State at auction, if they dare, and certainly barter the people's rights in private. Now gentlemen, Republicans and Democrats, who would preserve the honor of Delaware, What are you going to do about it?

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Every Republican party outside the State referring to the defeat of Addicks in his efforts to secure a seat in the U. S. Senate gives credit to the eleven Regular Republicans who refused from first to last to vote for him. It took no little courage to do this, since at first Addicks apparently had a majority of the Republicans and undoubtedly he had after he had captured Blakely, Ewing and Frizzle. But the efforts to bribe Democrats is more than sufficient justification for their course. The roll of honor is as follows:

Senator SAMUEL M. KNOX, Wilmington.

Senator ROBERT McFARLIN, New Castle.

Senator JAMES M. SHAKE-SPARE, Mill Creek hundred.

Representative JAMES W. ROBERTSON, Wilmington.

Representative ROBERT M. BURNS, Wilmington.

Representative JAMES HITCHEN, Wilmington.

Representative JOHN W. DENNIS, Mill Creek hundred.

Representative THEODORE F. CLARK, Delaware City.

Representative FRANCIS LATTO-MUS, Appoquinimink hundred.

Representative GEORGE H. WEST, Sussex county.

Representative DAVID HAZ-ZARD, Sussex county.

These gentlemen have the respect and endorsement of the best of Delaware's citizens. We should like to add to this a Democratic Roll of Honor, but the evidence is strong that only cowardice prevented other Democratic traitors from keeping their pledge to join Farlow, Clark and King. Of this matter the "Delawarean" says:

"Farlow, King and Clark are traitors."

And there are others."

And the "Every Evening" published a Roll of Honor of Democrats omitting the names of three members. The omission of one, a Sussex man, is a great surprise. It is not clear therefore to an editor confined to his room, unable to make personal observation, as to the members honestly entitled to the distinction. There were, however, in the Assembly honorable Democrats, like Cesar's wife above suspicion, and to them we express our appreciation of the service they have rendered their State, the whole people and their party.

In matters of this kind the people are first and party second with Statesmen, and there were Democratic Statesmen in the General Assembly.

It is said the reports of bribery are to be investigated. This should be done thoroughly. After the election last fall it was claimed the bribery laws had been violated, yet one man, perhaps the most innocent of all offenders, was the sole convict. Let no guilty man escape. Upon this point the "Delawarean" says:

"The men who were instrumental in securing the downfall of these wretched people (the three 'traitors') are about equally guilty and with the three deserve to be held up to public contempt."

This is right. Contempt and punishment for the bribe giver and bribe taker; honor to whom honor is due.

EVERY issue the daily papers give notice of increase in wages. We have looked in vain for some reference to this cheering and hopeful news in our local exchanges which a few months since wept crocodile tears over wage reductions. As a few instances note these:

Fifteen thousand iron workers in Pittsburgh have had their pay increased 8 per cent. At Sharps and Sharpsville, Pa., 1,500 men have had an increase, and at Harrisburg, 6,000 employees will have an increase of 10 per cent. in wages beginning April 1. Coming closer home, the Maryland Steel Company of Sparrows' Point on March 1 announced a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of all its employees, which restores their pay to the old rate, reduced owing to business depression in 1898. There are now about 1,700 men at work, but this number, it is expected, will soon be increased to 2,500. And the cases above spoken of are but a sample of the improved conditions elsewhere in the United States.

And then the Statistical Abstract for 1898, just issued, contains in a preliminary table some interesting up-to-date figures. The population of the United States in 1898 was 74,339,000. The amount of money in the United States was \$35,390 per capita, against \$34.49 in 1898, \$16.62 in 1878 and \$19.38 in 1868. The amount in circulation was \$24.71, or more than at any previous date included in the table. The public debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$13.81 per capita, against \$67.10 in 1868.

The market ratio of silver to gold was 33.03, making the silver dollar worth intrinsically at the average price of silver in 1898 but 45 cents or less than in any previous year.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of twelve men who in 1864 met in Cleveland and formed the nucleus of the Republican party, died in San Antonio, Texas, Thursday, whether he had gone for his health. For forty-four years he has been the editor of the Chicago Tribune, the great paper of the western metropolis.

The comments in another column upon the Report of the Road Commissioners of St. Georges hundred are timely; the figures are surprising. Every citizen should read them. The matter is not political but strictly financial—and we had started to say economical, but—

(COMMUNICATED.)
INVESTIGATE THAT REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR:—The statement of the Road Commissioners for St. Georges Hundred for the year ending March 11th 1898 is such a remarkable document, that I thought some few figures and facts that are deduced from the report might be interesting to the tax-payers. All through the campaign last resulted in the election of Messrs. Alston and Pleasanton, charges and counter-charges were made, all to the idea that there had been to say the least, gross extravagance in the management of the roads. Now, take the first item in the report, i. e.

Resources \$6,870.24, when every one knows that all taxes cease to be a lien after two years. Hence this amount should be changed to taxes for 1897 and 1898 amounting to \$3,542.62. In their statement of liabilities does not appear the bond of \$3,300 on which they paid the interest, nor the claim of Mr. E. H. Hukill, which at the time of the settlement of affairs, made in 1887, amounted to about \$1,100 and on which I am informed no interest has been paid for nearly three years. An examination of their expenditures and of their liabilities discloses an interesting condition. The total expenditures foot up \$4,045.26, of which amount

\$246.40 is interest on bond, \$51.16 interest on notes, and \$1,450 payments on notes, a total of \$1,747.56 leaving the amount actually expended on the roads as \$2,297.70. Of this amount the three commissioners and their supervisors, got \$1,454.78, and yet the Hundred still owes them for work on the roads, \$723.72. These amounts are made up as follows: J. P. Cochran, Jr., got \$378.00 and there is still due him \$75.00; M. Keegan got none but there is due him \$74.00; J. W. Voshell got \$328.00 and there is still due him \$97.13; A. E. Holten, supervisor, got \$290; James and Daniel Keegan got \$232.50 and there is still due them \$308.57; Clarence Voshell got \$97.13 and there is still due him \$69.00; and John M. Evans got \$189.15, and there is still due him \$85.00. This makes 63 per cent. of all of the money expended on the roads going to the commissioners and supervisors, and only 37 per cent. to all other persons. In regard to the notes, what were they given for and when? It seems to me that in view of all these facts and the further one that the whole body of tax-payers of St. Georges Hundred is suspicious of the manner in which the Hundred's affairs have been managed, that it would be well for the new commissioners before assuming any part of the \$4,650 deb't (which really only represents a small part of the real debt), to have an examination made by interested citizens of the Hundred, regardless of political affiliations. Let them, for example, appoint a committee to look into this vast amount due to the Hundred, and if there is any "crookedness," have it shown up, and if not, let the suspicious of the citizens be allayed. Let this committee show by its report just exactly how much the Hundred really does owe, so the new commissioners may have a starting point. Let them also examine into the question of the "resources," and see how much of the 1897 and 1898 taxes are really collectable. Are the total resources of the Hundred \$2,000? For '92, '93, '94, '95 and '96 the amount still due for taxes as shown in this report aggregates over \$3,300 an average of \$660 per year. With the same amount of taxes for 1897 and 1898 the resources of \$2,800 as printed in this report shrink to about \$2,100. Six years ago when Mr. S. S. Holten left the Board, the announcement was made that except for the Cochran bond of \$3,300 and the Hukill account of \$1,100 the Hundred did not owe a dollar. To-day by the report of the Commissioners there is owing exclusivity of these two accounts \$4,650, an average of \$775 per year in debt for the six years. If the money had been spent in improvement of the roads, the people who use them would or should be able to see the effects. But any one who uses the roads knows that they have been rapidly going from bad to worse and now they have about reached the bottom. Hardly a bridge in the Hundred but needs repairing; hardly a bill in the Hundred but is badly washed; hardly a level stretch of road but is half way to the axle in mud;—this is the actual condition of the roads as viewed by one who uses them. And this is the state of affairs that is to be dumped upon the hands of the new road commissioners. If they take it without an investigation either by themselves or some committee like that suggested above, they will greatly disappoint not only the Republicans of the Hundred, but also the Democrats who voted for them. They have the chance now to straighten out the old abuses, start fresh and keep straight. No one who knows them, doubts they will keep straight, but the thing to do now is to straighten out and start fresh. And this can only be done by a committee of outside property owners, who should be appointed now and get to work.

INVESTIGATE.
MY MARYLAND.

The McKnight farm, near Iron Hill, has been purchased by Charles Owens, of Elkton, for \$1000.

Entertainment at Cambridge has been provided for 250 ministers and official visitors during the Conference.

The forge at Principio Furnace, which for two months past has been closed down, has resumed operations.

Charles M. Lucas, whose appointment as postmaster at Chestertown was not confirmed by the Senate, was reappointed by the President last week.

Thomas Bascom Smith, of Easton, was drowned from the steamer Avalon, Capt. T. C. B. Howard, of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Transportation Company, on the night of March 13th about 10 o'clock when the steamer was off Poplar Island on her trip from Baltimore to Easton Point.

Quite a large force of workmen are engaged in repairing the railroad siding and cleaning up the plant of the McCulloch Iron works at North East, which has been idle for the past few weeks. A day and night turn will be put to work in the water-power mill. It will give employment to about thirty men. The receivers of the McCulloch Iron Co. have been discharged at their own request, and it now returns to its board of directors and with Henry Whiteley as president.

W. P. Armstrong, postmaster of Crumpton, died Friday, March 11th, of an attack of typhoid fever, aged about 58 years. Mr. Armstrong was well-known throughout the Peninsula, having been in the hotel business for a very young man. When a lad of about 19 years he enlisted in a Maryland regiment and served for three years during the Civil war, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged. About 30 years of age he married Miss Lida Mulford, who with one daughter survives him. Two years ago he was appointed postmaster of Crumpton by President McKinley, which place he filled to the satisfaction of that community. Mr. Armstrong for several years was proprietor of the hotel at Kenton, Delaware.

A calf that weighed 105 pounds at birth is owned by John Warren, of near Iron Hill.

Salisbury had a \$75,000 fire on Monday. It broke out in the mills of the Jackson Lumber Company. Calls were made upon Pocomoke City and Wilmington firemen for aid. Two engines went from Wilmington, making the run of 106 miles in 138 minutes. The origin is supposed to be incendiary.

Salisbury is a thriving town of about 6,000 inhabitants, and is the county seat of Wicomico county. It has a number of flourishing manufactures and has grown very rapidly in the past few years. The town has twice before been visited by big fires. In 1880 it was half destroyed, and in October, 1886, fire swept over twenty acres of the best portion of the town, the loss at that time aggregating nearly a million dollars. The town has a good fire department and water works, and is lighted by electricity.

THE SENTRY DRANK.

But General Meade Did Not Happen to See Him Do It.

At a little village on the Susquehanna river I met an old soldier who related to me the story of his experience with General Meade in the Civil war. I have forgotten his name and the place where it occurred. It was a raw night in October, the wind was rather strong, and Meade had fixed a stove in his tent. The soldier was the sentry for the general. A puff of wind knocked down the improvised stovepipe, and soon the tent filled with smoke. The general came out and asked the sentry to help him to rearrange it. The soldier replied that he was under orders and could not leave his post.

"Yes, yes," said Meade, "that is true, but I would like to have that stovepipe fixed. You are right." And the general went at the job himself. "I kept pacing my beat," said the soldier, "and when I saw Meade's efforts to get the pipe back in its place, he made a sorry mess of it. Finally he turned to me and said: 'Sentry, you will have to help me. I will be responsible for you, and if there is any trouble about your leaving the best I will explain to the officer.'"

"In a few minutes we had the pipe in position. Meade disappeared into the tent without a word of thanks, but he soon came out with a jug of applejack and asked me to take a drink. Once more I reminded him I was on duty. 'Yes, yes,' he answered, 'I know, but you helped me to fix the stovepipe.'"

"He turned on his heel and re-entered the tent, leaving the jug outside. After a time came another knock. 'Did you drink?' he inquired. I nodded.

"I knew you would, but I did not see it."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A DEADLY CANE.

An Innocent Looking Instrument Which Would Destroy Life.

"Anarchists of the physical force school," it is now and again irresistibly to brag of the powerful things they have used or are going to use," says a writer in The Ludgate. "We will suppose that some aristocratic person has been chosen as a victim. The exact pattern of his favorite walking stick would be noted as occasion arose and a facsimile of it prepared—that is to say, so far as mere outward appearances were concerned.

"The interior would really be an infernal machine. Inside the hollow of the stick would be a metal flask containing a liquid which could emerge only from a small orifice at the top of the flask. The flask would be imbedded within a substance which would explode the instant that the liquid referred to came into contact with it. "When an opportunity occurred for the stick to be substituted for its innocent counterpart, the handle would be unscrewed to a slight extent, thus allowing a space for the liquid to flow out, which would do what the stick was held in a horizontal position. Most men occasionally carry their sticks in this way. So when the victim took his supposed usual stick from the corner in which it had been placed upright, he might walk about with it for a long period without encountering actual harm, but once let him hold it horizontally or twist it in the air there would be—well, you can imagine the result."

STEEL CLOTH DIALS.
Difficulty is experienced in accurately reading the time of elevated clocks on account of the distance between the minute hand and the figures. Seen from below, the apparent reading may be a minute or two wrong when the hand is not at 12 or 6 on account of this distance. The perspective throws the hand out of position and gives it an apparent upward position. On the first quarter this makes the reading slow, on the last quarter fast. A proposed method of correcting this is to make the clock face concave so that the tip of the hand will almost graze the figures. Then the time can be accurately read from below.

A Trick of Style.
A woman who declares she cannot afford to buy round books invested in a Russian leather book cover the other day. It has pockets at the ends into which to slip the covers of the books one is reading. It is very handsome, and it cost \$8.

When she wraps all this gorgeousness around a 10 cent copy of "Lorna Doone" or a 5 cent edition of "Penny-dennis," she is plain, happy and unashamed and doesn't think she was extravagant.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Weak Finish.
Little Francis—Papa, my teacher told me to ask you to tell me something about Victor Hugo. Tomorrow she wants me to tell the class what he ever did.

Papa (who pretends to know it all)—Victor Hugo founded the Hygienists; but, say, tell your teacher I'm paying school taxes and I don't propose to have to do her work. Make her tell you about it herself and see how she likes it.—Chicago News.

"God Bless the Duke of Argyll."
"You Americans," said the Scotchman, "suffer from an itch for notoriety."

"An itch for notoriety," responded the American with spirit, "is better than a notoriety for."

But at that point they clinched.—Indianapolis Journal.

Some boys in an English school were requested to write a short letter to the master. One youngster added a P. S., which ran: "Please excuse bad writing and spelling, as I have been taught any better."

One direct result of the Suez canal has been the introduction into the Mediterranean of sharks which previously were unknown there.

San Francisco And Return.
One fare for the round trip, National Baptists' Anniversary, May 26-30, 1899, tickets on sale May 14, 15, 16, and 17, good to return until July 15th. For full particulars call on or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, 486 William St., Williamsport, Pa., or 300 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Damp, Sweating, Swollen Feet. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, Monday, March 13, 1899.

Some Splendid Spring woollens, fall woollens, you can't tell the difference. We've seen them sold many a time, the one for the other. We count it a dodge to be avoided as all mercantile dodges may well be. But some stores will risk loss of trade to save loss of money.

To sell goods, good for now at less than they were worth—in some cases a half less, is one of our ways of creating real bargains—and keeping this store always very fresh and new as to stocks.

We have put on sale fifteen hundred yards of new percales full yard wide for 8c per yard that are entirely new and great value for the money.

Hosiery.
Two special bargains are here in children's stockings—150 pairs for misses, Hermsdorf black, in sizes 6, 7, 7½ and 8 for 12½c per pair.

250 pairs children's black seamless stockings, real Maco, with double knees and spliced soles and fine two thread rib at the very low price of 12½c per pair.

Window Shades
in a large variety and put up to your order or sold ready mounted for your own work for 25c per window with good spring rollers. Linoleums in remnants at half price and another lot of old fashioned Rag Carpet for 25c per yard. March 25th movers should bear these points in mind.

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BANKERS,
Stock, Bond and Grain Brokers.

Market and Eighth Streets, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed on all the leading exchanges. Orders for Wheat, Corn, Cotton, etc., executed on Chicago and New York exchanges and carried on favorable terms. Quotation sheets mailed daily upon application.

Correspondence solicited. \$5-\$30m

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Cheapest place in the State for FURNITURE

Morris Chairs with cushions from 2.75up.

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and everything else in proportion. Call and our goods and get prices.

FOR Fly Wire, Tin Ware, Gum Hose, Agate Ware, Door Screens, Croquet Sets, Window Screens, Ice Cream Freezers, GO TO

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By Railroad and Boat upon orders from E. L. Rogers & Co.,

OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE—Opposite the Depot.

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FOURTH and MARKET STS.

Wilmington, Del.

Table Linen.

An opportunity is here for a grand bargain in Table Linen. There's only 250 yards of it, half bleached Irish Damask full 64 inches wide in five new and handsome patterns and always 50c per yard. We shall sell this lot for 37½c per yard.

Linen Crash.

The delight of all house-keepers is a good drying and wearing towel. There's one here that just fills the bill, it is an excellent heavy bleached crash worth in real value fully 20c per yard. We shall sell this lot for 12½c per yard.

Percales.

We have put on sale fifteen hundred yards of new percales full yard wide for 8c per yard that are entirely new and great value for the money.

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Two special bargains are here in children's stockings—150 pairs for misses, Hermsdorf black, in sizes 6, 7, 7½ and 8 for 12½c per pair.

250 pairs children's black seamless stockings, real Maco, with double knees and spliced soles and fine two thread rib at the very low price of 12½c per pair.

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Winter! WINTER!

IS COMING, AND WE WILL

SAVE YOU 20 PER CENT. ON THESE GOODS:

WILL SELL YOU THIS ORDER for 50c.

When you buy these articles one at a time they would cost you 62c.

2 lbs. Granulated Sugar.....	5c	2 lbs Granulated Sugar.....	12c
1 Sack of Salt.....	1c	1 Sack of Salt.....	3c
1 Bar Oline Soap.....	2c	1 Bar Soap.....	4c
1 lb. Arbuckle's Coffee.....	12c	1 lb Arbuckle's Coffee.....	12c
1 Package Corn Starch.....	5c	1 Package Corn Starch.....	6c
1 lb. Clear Starch.....	5c	1 lb. Clear Starch.....	5c
1 lb. Rice.....	8c	1 lb Rice.....	8c
1 lb. Pepper.....	5c	1 lb. Pepper.....	5c
1 lb. Washing Soda.....	2c	1 lb. Washing Soda.....	2c
1 Bottle Baking Powders.....	5c	1 Bottle Baking Powder.....	5c
Total.....	50c	Total.....	62c

This Shows You How to SAVE 19-13 Per Cent.

3 lbs. of Sausage.....25c. Lemon eal.....14c lb.

3 lbs. Mince Meat.....25c. Orange eal.....14c lb.

3 lbs. of Raisins.....25c. Cleaned Currants.9c lb.

2 lbs. of Bunch Raisins.....25c. Seeded Raisins.....10c lb.

2 lbs. Mixed Nuts.....25c. English Walnuts.17c lb.

1 lb. Citron.....14c. Butter Nuts.....10c lb

DO NOT FAIL TO COME AND SEE OUR CHRISTMAS GOODS

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As good as can be bought in the city and cheaper. Figs, Dates, Grapes and Nuts. These goods are fresh and of the best quality. Respectfully,

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AND ITS CURE
To the Editor:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchitis or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their address and postoffice address. Sincerely,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 123 Pearl St., New York.
The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantees this generous Proposition.

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Every day in the week. Also
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handled on commission.

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Capital (all paid), \$500,000
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Authorizes to Act as
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GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
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Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents, Interest on Securities and Dividends and Stocks.

Rents Boxes
In its New Building on Fire-proof Vault. Makes ample provision in its Store Room and Vault for the safe keeping of Securities and Valuable packages placed in its custody.

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BENJ. NIELDS, JAS. R. CLARKSON
President, Treasurer & Sec.
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Vice-Pres.

For Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head.
Ely's Cream Balm is a positive cure for all these troubles. It is quickly absorbed, and acts at once on the mucous membrane. It is sold at all drug stores or by mail. 10¢ per bottle. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.

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BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds
INCLUDING
Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—
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Middletown Chapter, No. 5, F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.
Middletown Chapter, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock.
Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock.
Union Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
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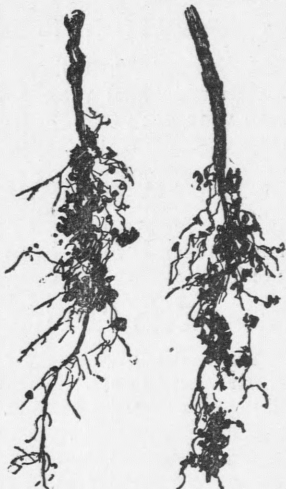
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAR. 18, 1899

FARM GARDEN

ROOT TUBERCLES.

Differences in the Galls Upon Pea and Bean Roots.
The whole subject of root tubercles is a comparatively new one, and there is much to be found out about it. It, however, seems settled that a close relationship exists between the taking up of the free nitrogen by plants and the presence of galls upon their roots. The majority of plants do not have such root tubercles, as, for example, the cereals, potatoes and the like, while clovers and cloverlike plants are generally galled because the circumstances are favorable for their formation. When a soil is rich in combined nitrogen, the tubercles are less liable to form than when the soil is poor in such substances. The host plant needs to be "hungry" for nitrogen for the full development of the tubercles. These galls are pro-



TWO PEA ROOTS SHOWING TUBERCLES.

duced by micro organisms closely related to the bacteria. They make their entrance from the soil through the tender cell walls of the younger portions of the roots and induce a cell growth in the region of the invasion that results in a tubercle.

In some unknown way the tubercle germs are able to lay hold of and adapt the free nitrogen for the use of the plant that is bearing the galls. To a certain extent the number and size of the galls may be taken as an index of the success of the plant.

There is a marked difference between the galls upon the roots of leguminous plants; for example, those of the pea are quite unlike those of the bean. This is brought out in the cuts, made from sun prints of the roots and their galls. From the great difference in size, shape and distribution, one might easily think that the galls were caused by distinct kinds of germs, but there is no marked distinction in the micro organisms when studied with the microscope. It is true that a germ that has grown upon a certain crop plant is more at home upon that kind of host. In other words, soil extract from an old pea field will produce galls upon the pea roots in new land better than upon clover or any other crop.

The foregoing illustrated talk upon root tubercles, originally given in the Rural New Yorker by Professor B. D. Halsted, leads that gentleman to a further word upon soil inoculation, as follows:

The study of the tubercle germs has gone so far that now they are isolated and sold in the market under the trade name of "Nitragin." This is a "starter" in land when the germs are not present. Very good results have come from the use of this germ fertilizer. A small bottle of it is enough to make a difference of tons of yield in certain crops, as shown by experiment at the Alabama station with crimson clover and hairy vetch. Of course, soil that contains the germs may be used in the

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WAX BEAN ROOT SHOWING TUBERCLE.
Same way, and in some instances a ton or less of old soil, where a clover or clover like crop has been grown, may be spread upon land new to the same crop there to be grown, with excellent results. During the past year, in one experiment at the Philadelphia hospital, I found that soil from old pea land made a striking difference upon new soil, in the larger growth and deeper green color of the pea plants. The yield of pods was also increased.

A seedman gives the warning that as celery seed is very slow to germinate people should have patience and not condemn seed till it has a fair trial. It is sometimes more than three weeks before sprouts start, and they are then apparently very weak. A thin cloth spread over the soil and frequently sprinkled may hasten them.

MAKING A HOTBED.

How to Ferment the Manure and Build Up the Bed.

Most farmers and small gardeners depend almost entirely in heating hotbeds upon the heat developed by a pile of fermenting manure beneath the beds. Upon the proper preparation of this the success of the whole enterprise will largely depend, and lack of attention to details will insure failure at the outset. For this reason instructions originally given in a popular way by the Kansas station may well be repeated here:

Good horse stable manure, with not too much straw or litter, is the best material. It should not be fire baked or burned out, or it develops only a very mild heat.

About the last of February or 1st of March for northern Kansas or earlier, according to locality, a pile of manure sufficient in quantity to make a bed 18 inches deep under the bed to be used should be hauled to the place needed, forked over evenly, any dry portions being wetted well, and built up into a compact mound. After a week or ten days the steam will have risen and the fermentation will be well under way, when it should be thoroughly forked over into another pile, pitching the outer portions of the first toward the center of the second, again wetting all portions that are dry and making all of as even a consistency as possible. By another week it will again be in a strong fermentation and ready to build into the final bed.

Some prefer to dig a pit of the area of the frames to be used, into which the manure is packed. This is more protected from the cold, and if the beds can be left in the same place year after year it is a good plan. Others prefer to build the bed on the surface of the ground, in which case it should be a foot below the area of the frame on all sides. On the care and skill with which this final building up of the manure bed is done much of the success of the undertaking depends. The material should be carefully shaken over, well moistened and thoroughly and evenly tramped down. Evenness of settling and evenness of heat both depend upon the care with which these instructions are followed.

The frames are next put on, about five inches of fine, rich garden loam filled in and the sash put in place. The frames should be well banked around with straw manure to keep out the cold. A thermometer in the soil should be watched, and the heat in a few days will often be noticed to have run up to 100 degrees. Not until it drops to 80 degrees should seeds be sown, and early young plants will surely be butted out.

Of the scope of work that may be done with these hotbeds only a few things need be mentioned here. Radish and lettuce for early use will be among the first things to grow, and early cabbage and cauliflower and later of tomatoes and eggplant. Early Frame or Early White Spine cucumbers may be started in small flats or berry boxes, to be transplanted into cold frames later. One who is provided with a number of sash need not start all of them as hotbeds. As soon as cabbage and cauliflower are large enough they should be transplanted into cold frames, which are simply the same as the hotbeds, but with soil without heat below, and managed as cool as possible, so as to get hard, firm plants to set in the open ground. These are only a few hints as to what may be done with a lot of sash.

A Promising Gate.
A Michigan correspondent sends The Farm Journal a drawing of something novel in the way of a gate, which he uses and likes and wants other folks to try. The cut shows how the gate is made.

Its merit consists in the way it is hung. The hanger is a clevis, holding a roller on which the top bar runs. The clevis is pivoted, and the pivot bolt passes up through a cross-piece fastened to two posts, the bolt being held by a nut on top.

The roller is three inches in diameter, having a flange half an inch high on each end, and may be made of wood or iron. The posts where the gate swings must be set apart so that there is one about three inches in advance of the other. To open gate roll it back until nearly balanced and then swing it around. It will swing in only one direction.

The Superior Kinds of Lettuce.
Plants of the more highly developed kinds of lettuce, represented by black seeded Tennis Ball, Iceberg, Prize Head, etc., when started under glass in March and set out in the field when freezing weather is mainly over in the spring mature earlier and yield a better product than plants that are started in the fall and wintered out of doors, says Professor L. F. Kinney of Rhode Island.

News and Notes.
Too many farmers do not realize how the intelligent use of a few hotbed sash can be turned to profit financially and in the better table supply of vegetables for home use.

The use of stable manure, unless it has been thoroughly heated and rotted, to kill weed seed is not advisable on a lawn. Concentrated fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid is to be preferred.

If your onions are frozen, do not attempt to handle or to market them until they have thawed out just where they are, says The Farm Journal. Keep hands off. Do not attempt to hasten the thawing by admitting the sun or using artificial heat.

A Chicago man is reported to have devised a process by which flax is retted chemically in an hour's time, and it is proposed to erect a factory, probably in Wisconsin, for weaving fine linen from American grown flax.

Poultry Profits.
The Kansas Farmer says: Coal ashes are good for the poultry. Do not allow the males to remain in the flock. A little oil meal will assist the moulting hens. Give the fowls plenty of shade and fresh water. Don't permit bad odors about the poultry house. Waste tobacco stems are good vermin destroyers. Worms may result from feeding raw meat too freely. Borax is a good thing to sprinkle in the nest boxes. Give the youngest chickens a chance to eat by themselves. See that the eggs are clean before being set to market. Lesthorns are less tame, usually, than most other breeds. Don't build a fancy poultry house. Put it up plain, but warm. Table scraps will start those early pellets to laying. Nothing better.

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THE LUCK OF A HOUSE

A SUPERSTITION WHICH SEEMS TO BE BUILT ON FACT.

Few Persons Who Erect Costly Mansions For Their Own Use Ever Live to Occupy Them—If Not Dead, Then Disaster Bars the Doors.

An instance has recently occurred of a well known man refusing for superstitious reasons to live in a beautiful house he had built until some one else, a perfect stranger, had occupied it for some little time.

It ever there has been a superstition that appears justified by sad facts, it is that which prevails about the building of a house. Few who erect costly mansions for their own use ever live to occupy them. An ill fate seems to bar the doors of these abodes, and the man who has been invited to occupy them has been invited to die. Sometimes it is death and sometimes it is ruin that overtakes the owner.

So widespread and so powerful is this strange superstition that one finds even an intelligent man like Lord Salisbury insisting on leasing to strangers for several months the beautiful home which he has had erected for himself at Beaulieu, on the Riviera, before he will consent to occupy it himself or to permit any member of his family to cross its threshold.

Lord Salisbury, however, has only to look round him in London to find ample grounds for the adoption of such extraordinary and at first sight, banking upon the security of his position, the completion of Lord Revelstoke's plan in Charles street coincided with the bankruptcy of the great firm of Baring Bros., of which he was the principal, and it has remained ever since an exquisite monument to the futility of human hopes and ambition.

Mr. Sanford had hardly finished rebuilding the exterior of his magnificent mansion in Carlton House terrace when the collapse of the house occurred, compelling him to dispose of it to Mrs. Mackay, of "Bonanza" fame. The Marquis de Santaruz, having purchased the neighboring house from Lady Granville, sold a fortune upon the reconstruction and adornment of the interior. But before the work was completed he in turn was overtaken by the terrible disaster which befell the well known Anglo-Spanish banking house of Murets, of which he was the chief director, and he had no alternative but to sell the house to Mr. W. W. Astor.

The downfall of Hudson, the railway king, occurred at the same time as the completion of the great house he was having built for himself at the Albert gate entrance to Hyde park, while in the same manner Baron Albert Grant witnessed the piecemeal sale of his gorgeous palace he had erected at Kensington, but was never destined to occupy it.

This is why there are, comparatively, so few new mansions of a palatial character either in London or the country. Persons possessed of adequate means and in need of either a town or country residence prefer as a rule to purchase homes that have been lived in to building new ones. If they do any building at all, in general, cause it to take the form of additions to or alterations of edifices no longer new.

Even then the owners endeavor to safeguard themselves from the possibility of danger by letting their residences to the most reputable authorities upon subjects religious, mechanical, literary and scientific. Then, too, there are a CABLE PAGE, where the doings of our foreign consuls are reproduced in special cable dispatches.

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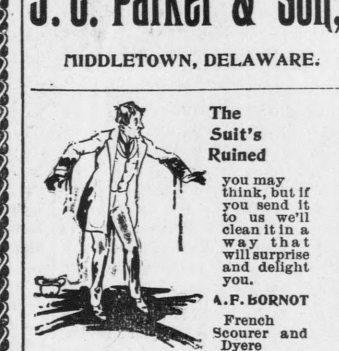
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